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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:08:32 ON 13 JAN 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:08:45 ON 13 JAN 2006

L1 132 SEA LYS? AND ACID-FAST AND BACTERI?
L2 3 SEA L1 AND DETERGENT
D L2 1-3 BIB AB

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:14:49 ON 13 JAN 2006

L3 0 SEA (ACID-FAST 3A BACILLI) AND LYS?

FILE HOME

FILE BIOSIS

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 11 January 2006 (20060111/ED)

FILE CAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Jan 2006 VOL 144 ISS 4

FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Jan 2006 (20060112/ED)

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FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 JAN 2006 (20060112/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

FILE STNGUIDE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jan 6, 2006 (20060106/UP).

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 AN 1993:253221 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199395132396
 TI Detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA in clinical samples by using a
 simple **lysis** method and polymerase chain reaction.
 AU Folgueira, Lola [Reprint author]; Delgado, Rafael; Palenque, Elia;
 Noriega, Antonio R.
 CS Dep. Microbiol., Hosp. Doce Octubre, Madrid 28041, Spain
 SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (1993) Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 1019-1021.
 CODEN: JCMIDW. ISSN: 0095-1137.
 DT Article
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 21 May 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1993
 AB We have evaluated the polymerase chain reaction for detection of
 Mycobacterium tuberculosis in clinical samples from patients with
 tuberculous infection. Two simple methods for mycobacterial DNA release
 have been compared: sonication and **lysis** with nonionic
 detergents and proteinase K. The more effective method was the enzymatic
 technique. By using this protocol with 75 specimens we detected M.
 tuberculosis DNA in all of the samples, whereas only 48 and 71 samples
 were positive by **acid-fast** staining and culture,
 respectively.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:500872 CAPLUS
 DN 138:788
 TI Qualitative evaluation of mycobacterial DNA extraction protocols for
 polymerase chain reaction
 AU Amita, Jain; Vandana, Tiwari; Guleria, R. S.; Verma, R. K.
 CS Department of Microbiology, King George's Medical College, Lucknow,
 226003, India
 SO Molecular Biology Today (2002), 3(2), 43-49
 CODEN: MBTOD9; ISSN: 1468-5698
 PB Caister Academic Press
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB We have compared the efficacy of various reported protocols of
 mycobacterial DNA extraction for detection of mycobacterial DNA by PCR assay.
 Seven DNA extraction protocols were tested for their quant. as well as qual.
 yield of mycobacterial DNA in 15 known pos. sputum samples having
 occasional **acid fast** bacilli (AFB). DNA samples
 obtained by various methods were amplified in uniform standard conditions and
 analyzed on 3% agarose gel. Protocol 6 and 7 showed 100% detection
 sensitivity with strong bands on agarose gel. Protocols 1-5 were found to
 be unsatisfactory because they yielded either low quantity or poor quality
 of DNA or were unable to remove inhibitors of DNA amplification. We
 conclude that a strong phys. treatment, use of a **detergent** and
 enzyme for **lysis**, treatment with proteinase K, DNA purification step
 with or without phenol and DNA precipitation in ethanol or isopropanol are
 essential steps for extraction of mycobacterial DNA from clin. samples.
 Protocol 6 is standard in our laboratory and we have found reproducible results with
 this method. Purification with phenol followed by chloroform treatment was not
 found to have any inhibitory effect on amplification. A more extensive
 evaluation of this protocol in samples with lower **bacterial** load
 may be necessary.

RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT